

Reminder

For today! The drive is on. See friends and shopmates. Begin collections. Bring up the "Daily's" situation in your organization.

Wire, air-mail, bring funds to:

Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York. (Read Opposite Corner.)

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. X, No. 14

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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

RENT STRIKE WAVE POURS ONWARD; ORGANIZING FOR MASS STRIKE NEXT MONTH

Battle for 25 Per Cent Reduction Aids Preparations for Albany Conference

Rent strike victories have led to new rent strikes in neighboring houses. Mass picket lines today at: 1377 Franklin, 1392 Franklin, 1045 Bryant, 2027 Monterey Ave., and 481 East 171 St., all in Bronx. Pickets also at 226 Barrett St., Brownsville and 340 Watkins St., Brownsville. Picket also at 11th St. and Ave. A, Manhattan.

NEW YORK.—Determined that they are going to fight for their demands until they win them, several hundred militant workers elected a strike committee of 50 and called for a mass tenants' strike for the absolute reduction of rent by 25 per cent. Plans for the strike were today being pushed as an immediate result of the call.

which was made at a conference at 1400 Boston Rd., the Bronx. The strike will be declared in February.

A leaflet pointing out the many victories of workers who have fought high rents and evictions, and against miserable housing conditions is to be issued shortly, it was announced by the strike committee today.

If the conference which issued the call for the strike was an example of militancy which will be reflected in the strike, then the strike will be one of the most successful ever held in this city. The hundreds of enthusiastic delegates took each report made by workers into serious consideration.

Frank and Chasnov, of Charlotte St., where one victory has just been won, was received with applause. As each report was made the delegates became more convinced than ever that immediate action was necessary.

When Sam Weisman, the organizer of the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York, put forth his suggestion for the mass rent strike, the idea was received with thunderous acclamations. A strike committee of 50 workers was elected, representing the block and house committees of Franklin St., 170th St., Stebbins St., Charlotte, the Women's Councils, the Bronx and Prospect Workers Clubs, the American Club, W.E.B. and the Workers International Relief.

Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York, pointed out that several years ago the workers forced the legislature to pass a law against high rents. "Surely now," he declared, "we can

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

NEEDLE WORKERS STRIKE 4 SHOPS

Begin United Drive; Cutters Elect Board

BULLETIN. NEW YORK.—Four meetings of dressmakers will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 18, right after work, at Webster Hall.

The Industrial Union has issued a statement calling upon the needle workers to throw out visiting agents of the Metropolitan and L.G.W.U. who tell the workers that if they join, their shops will become automatically international shops. The unions emphatically warn the workers against these elements.

NEW YORK.—The united campaign of the dressmakers has started this week and is spreading under the lead of the Joint Unity Committee. Shop strikes have been called and are being directed against the jobbers, the real bosses in the trade.

Last Friday, four shops of the Topas Dress Company were struck. These include International and open shops in which members of the Industrial Union are employed. The shops involved are: The F. and G. 114 W. 26th St. and S. 282 7th Ave. Goldberg Dress Shop, 283 W. 26th St. and Finkelstein Dress Shop at the last address.

The Joint Committee is working to extend the strike to other shops of the same jobbers, and at the same time urges all workers to assist the strikes on the picket line.

At noon, today, dressmakers are called to meet at 36th St. and 8th Ave. where the union committee has arranged a demonstration in order to further the united struggle of the dressmakers for union conditions.

Cutters to Install Board. On the following day, Wednesday, January 18, the dress cutters branch organized by the Industrial Union will have elections from 12 noon to 7:30 p. m., and will install the newly elected board at the meeting to be held Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. at 131 West 26th St.

Ben Gold, Secretary of the Industrial Union will install the newly elected executive of the branch.

The Industrial Union has issued a special manifesto to the cutters permitting the cutters to join the union at the low initial fee of \$1.25. Many of the cutters have already joined and it is expected that at this meeting many others will join.

Must Save "Daily", Our Staunch Fighter-TUUL

THE DAILY WORKER, the staunch fighter for the working class must raise \$35,000 or suspend.

The Daily Worker, the voice of the workers in the struggles against the bosses' attacks, that speaks for the members of the revolutionary trade union, for the American Federation of Labor rank and file and for the unemployed workers as well, in their fight against wage cuts, for unemployment insurance and relief, against the bosses' terror and against the treachery of the reformist union misleaders—that voice must never be silenced.

The members of the revolutionary trade unions and leagues and all those interested in building them must be in the forefront of the fight to save the Daily Worker.

In the great miners' strikes of 1931; in the Lawrence strikes; in the dressmakers strike of 1932; in the fur strike of 1932; in the recent Paterson strike; in the struggles waged in New York by painters and the houseworkers against both the bosses and the A. F. L. bureaucrats, the Daily Worker struck blow after blow against the bosses and led the workers in struggle.

A total of \$48.25 was received in the Daily Worker drive yesterday—all from New York. Included in this was \$25 raised at an affair given by Units 6, 9 and 11 of Section 11, Brooklyn, of the Communist Party, \$10 from Branch 22 of the Slovak Workers' Society, Little Neck, L. I., and \$10 from the Central Audit Bureau. Since the campaign started Saturday, \$72.75 has been received. It is clear that the workers and friends of the "Daily" do not yet realize the seriousness of the situation. They should keep collecting lists until they are full, but bring them or send them in as soon as there are a couple of names on them. Collect in your shops and organizations, arrange affairs, rush funds by wire or air mail to the Daily Worker, 30 E. 13th St., New York City.

East Side Council Force Actual Relief from 'Relief' Bureau

NEW YORK.—Five families and two single workers went to the Home Relief Bureau, First Avenue and 51st St., with the 16th St. Block Committee of the East Side Unemployed Council on Friday, Jan. 13th.

The Committee, backed by the workers, broke through the habitual red tape and bullying methods this bureau has used on individual applicants, and forced Supervisor Fagan to personally negotiate with their chairman.

In the three most urgent cases Fagan promised immediate investigation and relief. One application had been lost, and this worker filled out a new application which was marked for investigation Monday.

A worker's record had been transferred to this bureau from the Bronx and an investigator had promised to pay his room rent and supply food checks while the committee was in the office. His rent will be paid on Monday.

Under the leadership of the East Side Unemployed Council, we intend to keep hammering away at the 51st Street Home Relief Bureau until they will be forced to grant these workers, together with the childless couples relief as well as to workers with families.

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"Big Six" Officials, Arbitrator and Socialist Start War on Members

DRESSMAKERS DEMONSTRATE TODAY. Dressmakers' Union Committee calls all dressmakers to demonstrate today at noon at 36th Street and Eighth Avenue for united struggle for higher prices and for more jobs for unemployed needle workers.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETINGS, JANUARY 21. Huge Mass Memorial Meetings at 7:30 p. m., Saturday, for Bronx and Manhattan workers at Bronx Coliseum, for Brooklyn and Long Island workers at Arcadia Hall.

PICKET STRIKE AT 16 EAST 24TH STREET TODAY. Needle trades workers, and white goods workers especially, are called to picket the Perfect Negligee Co. strike at 16 East 24th Street early this morning.

SOUTH RIVER STRIKERS DEFENSE MEETING. Mass protest meeting against jailing of South River strikers, January 18, at 7 p. m., at Stevedock Casino. Speakers: Richard B. Moore of the E. L. D., Louis Hyman of N. Y. W. I. U., Louis B. Scott, personal representative of Tom Mooney. Admission 10 cents.

DEMAND RELEASE OF BROWNVILLE WORKERS. Mass demonstration tomorrow at 1 p. m. for release of unemployed leaders and for relief. Mobilize at nearest unemployed council: 481 New Jersey Ave., East New York; 1944 Atlantic Ave., Crown Heights; 846 Stone Ave., Brownsville.

UNEMPLOYED DRESSMAKERS MEET TOMORROW. All unemployed dressmakers meet at 2 p. m. tomorrow at 140 West 36th St. Report by Organizer Hoffman of Needle Trades Unemployed Council on activities and gains won from Gibson Committee; Report by Fanny Golos, manager of Dress Dept., N.Y.W.I.U. on role of unemployed in needle trades struggle.

HELP DEFEND SAM WEINSTEIN. Sam Weinstein trial is Jan. 15, at 9:30 a. m. in Tremont and Arthur Ave. court. Weinstein will speak on the frame up tomorrow night at 8:30 p. m. at mass meeting at 2075 Clinton Ave., near 180th St.

ATTEND TRIAL OF 5 IN BRIDGE PLAZA COURT. Workers of Williamsburg especially filed the Bridge Plaza Court room Wednesday in solidarity with Craig Mark, Ben Steele, Eli Simas, Mack Tobie and Sam Sternberg, framed up at Home Relief Bureau.

The capitalist press and the press of the "socialists" slandered the workers who were fighting for their very lives and the lives of their families. But the Daily Worker stood and stands now like a bulwark against the lies of the capitalist and social-fascist press.

THE suspension of the Daily Worker would mean that in the coming big strike struggles the capitalist press would have free way to spread its vicious poison against the workers engaged in struggle, without any voice of the workers to counteract that poison.

It would mean that the unemployed workers in their fight for relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government would lose one of their main weapons in that struggle.

The fight of the A. F. of L. rank and file workers against the corruption and treachery of the bureaucracy would be seriously hampered with no Daily Worker to aid and lead them.

We cannot therefore stand by without doing everything in our power to put the Daily Worker drive for \$35,000 over the top.

The Trade Union Unity League urges that in every local shop and unemployed section of the revolutionary trade unions and leagues the fight to save the Daily Worker—our Daily Worker—be taken up.

It urges all revolutionary workers to contribute to the fullest extent to the Daily Worker drive.

TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, National Secretary.

Arrives Home



Mother Mary Mooney, 34, was kidnapped by the Japanese and arrived in San Francisco after her recent trip to the Soviet Union and other European countries in behalf of her son, Tom Mooney, and the nine Scottsboro boys.

RUMANIAN CLUB SCORES HUANG'S IMPRISONMENT. NEW YORK.—The Rumanian Club at its meeting Jan. 12, 1933 adopted a resolution of protest against the torture and imprisonment of Huang Ping and a telegram of this protest meeting was sent to the Chinese Legation at Washington.

PAY CUTS, NO AID TO JOBLESS IS AIM OF BLACK BILL

A. F. L. Officials for It to Stifle Revolt of Rank and File

By BILL DUNNE. "Unless we do something broadly constructive not only will our people be stricken with misery but our civilization is bound to crash."

This statement is typical of those being made by employers, representatives of employers' associations such as the Manufacturers Association, and by officials of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions before the Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee now holding hearings on the Black Bill which proposes to prohibit interstate commerce in commodities produced by workers required to labor more than 30 hours per week.

Substitute for Jobless Aid. As the hearings continue it becomes clearer that the analysis of the purpose of the Black Bill made by the Daily Worker, the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party was correct in all its details. Around the Black Bill have been raised

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U. S. Behind War



Captain Frank Hay, American, is shown with a machine gun getting into the plane he is using to recruit pilots for the puppets of U. S. imperialism in the South American Wars. The Kellogg Pact in practice.

HOW THE "DAILY" DEFICIT HAS BEEN CUT BY ONE-THIRD

Economies Effectuated; Action Now Will Save Fighting Paper

What has the Daily Worker done to cut down its deficit—the gap between income and expenditure?

When workers, in the midst of the greatest economic crisis in history, are being asked to contribute their pennies, to make what in many cases are big personal sacrifices to prevent their paper from going out of existence, they have a right to ask for an accounting. They have a right to say: We know that the Daily Worker, with its present circulation, is run at a loss. But what has the "Daily" done to cut down this deficit to as low a figure as possible?

For years the weekly deficit of the Daily Worker has been about \$1,000. But recently this has been cut to about \$1,200—a one-third reduction. How?

Subs. Bundles Reorganized. The whole system of subscriptions and bundle orders has been reorganized so that it now rests on a firm financial basis. Districts and cities have been made strictly accountable for all orders they place; expired subscriptions are being checked up and serious efforts made to secure renewals.

How real this reorganization has been may be seen from the fact that in the past, bundle orders and subscriptions were only 50 per cent paid for. Now bundle orders are about 90 per cent paid up and news about 95 per cent. This has been the greatest factor in cutting down the deficit.

Office Expenses Cut. Expenses have also been reduced about \$75 a week by reorganizing the Daily Worker business office and placing it on a more efficient basis.

As a result, instead of about 18 people formerly working in the business office, it was possible to release six for work in other fields, and the entire functioning of the office has been greatly improved.

Additional improvements are being planned which may cut the deficit still more, but essentially the loss involved in getting out the Daily Worker, which, unlike the capitalist papers, has no big advertisers to support it, can be wiped out only by increasing the circulation and subscriptions.

Need Action. Right now the emergency situation demands immediate action to save the "Daily." The great struggles facing the American toilers demand it. The fight for relief and unemployment insurance, against evictions, against the wage-cuts looming in steel, railroads and other industries, the fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney, the fight to free the Philippines from Wall Street domination, the struggles against the new war which threatens the world's workers, the Soviet Union—all these great struggles declare with one mighty voice: THE DAILY WORKER MUST LIVE!

It's up to you, fellow-workers, to you and your friends. We have done everything possible to reduce the deficit and keep the paper going before turning to you. Now it's life or death for the "Daily." Your answer must come quick and strong!

March from Colony to Lenin Memorial Meet

NEW YORK.—Seventeen organizations will march from the Colony at 2800 Bronx Park East thru the industrial workers' neighborhoods to the Lenin Memorial Meeting at the Coliseum on Saturday, Jan. 21.

The marchers will meet in the auditorium of the Colony at 6:30 p. m. that night. This is the first march from the Cooperatives and a large turnout is expected.

HOOVER TELLS CONGRESS U.S. MUST MAINTAIN PHILIPPINES AS WAR BASE AGAINST JAPAN

War Threats Flare on Both Sides of Pacific As Japan Accuses U. S. of Arming Marshal Chang

Two Rival Imperialist Powers Push Struggle for Supremacy of Pacific, Control Over China

LONDON, Jan. 16.—U. S. Ambassador Mellon was in secret conference today with Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, over the situation in China, where a tense situation is developing between U. S. and Japanese imperialism as a result of Wall Street's resentment to Japan's threat against U. S. spheres of influence in China.

War threats flared fiercely on both sides of the Atlantic yesterday with Hoover using the war situation in the Far East to oppose any weakening of the U. S. military control over the Philippines and the Japanese war office openly accusing the Washington government of advancing a military loan to the Nanking government and of shipping munitions to Chang Hsiao-liang.

The Japanese intimated that the U. S. government was developing an armed struggle with Japan thru Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, Nanking commander-in-chief North China and an agent of the Wall Street imperialists. So far, neither Marshal Chang nor the Nanking government has engaged in any serious resistance to the Japanese invasion of North China and Jehol Province.

These developments emphasize the bitterness of the struggle raging between U. S. and Japanese imperialism for supremacy in the Pacific and control over China—a struggle which is daily threatening an explosion in the imperialist camps, despite their attempts to solve their growing differences at the expense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese people.

In a new message to congress, Hoover demanded a re-consideration of the vote in congress Monday overriding his veto on the so-called Philippine Independence Bill. The bill seeks to set up a U. S. puppet "independent" state in the Philippines similar to that in China. Hoover opposes even this fake "independence," declaring that the gesture itself would weaken U. S. prestige in the Orient, and hinting at the character of the Philippines as a base against Japan. Secretary of State Stimson and three other members of Hoover's

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RED ARMY TROOPS IN FRESH VICTORY

Recapture 4 Mountain Passes from Japan

Chinese Red Army forces in Manchuria, supported by peasant partisan troops continue to hold up the Japanese advance into Jehol Province. Yesterday they recaptured four mountain passes commanding the western approaches to the great trading city of Cheng-Teh-Fu. The actions were carried out with a series of brilliant cavalry raids against the Japanese positions.

The Japanese have been forced to entrench themselves at Tungliang, temporarily abandoning the advance, while waiting for reinforcements. Peiping dispatches report that the Japanese advance has been held up at least a week as a result of the heroic actions of the Red Army and peasant partisan troops.

Meanwhile thousands of additional Japanese troops are being rushed up from Chinchow and Suichung, and from Mukden, as well. All along its 260 miles, the Mukden-Shanhai-Kwan Railway is alive with the movements of troops and war material. All freight and passenger traffic has been stopped to permit the rapid movement of the troops.

Musteite Treachery. HOBOKEN, N. J.—The strike which had been militantly begun by the 300 workers of the Ferguson Furniture Factory, which fell under the leadership of the Musteites, is now reported as definitely lost.

Peck, one of the Musteite leaders, is reported to have proposed that a letter be sent from the strikers recommending deportation of some of the German strikers. Many of the workers now realize that under the militant leadership of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, such splitting tactics would have been impossible and the strike could have been carried to a successful conclusion.

Striking Furriers Win Important Demands in Katofsky Shop Strike

NEW YORK.—The fur dressers of the Katofsky Brothers won a substantial victory as a result of a two-day strike. The settlement includes a 44-hour week without reduction in wages, 3 per cent unemployment insurance, a \$2 wage increase for all workers employed in the shop, raising of all wages to a minimum of \$13 per week within a period of three months, time and one half for overtime on Sundays and legal holidays, equal division of work and no discrimination.

This victory has served to stimulate the drive undertaken by the Fur Rabbis Dressers and Dyers of other districts.

22 Students Face Expulsion Today in Johnson Case

NEW YORK.—Twenty-two students from the City College today face the possible expulsion, suspension or other disciplinary action by the Board of Higher Education. The charges preferred against these students grow out of their participation in the mass trial of President Frederick B. Robinson and other administrative officials of the City College, last October.

The trial was to protest against the latest activity of the administration bringing the police on the Campus to break up a student meeting and causing the arrest of sixteen students.

Counsel for the accused students, Osmond K. Frankel, author of Sacco-Vanzetti Case, has submitted to the Board the final argument for the defense.

The National Student League has petitioned the Board of Higher Education to make amends for its earlier threats to punish the students who participated in the trial by dismissing unconditionally all charges against the students now before it.

Plan Trade Union Unity Council Work

The development of the class struggle unions in New York City has reached the stage where the question of the coordination of their efforts and activities through the Trade Union Unity Council assumes an importance as never before. The activities of the Council has in the past suffered from:

1. Inadequate definition of its tasks and functions.
2. The separatism of the different unions as they develop into mass organizations.
3. As a result of this condition the Council has not been able to act as the center of not only policy but organizational leadership, and on the other hand the affiliated organizations, developed a tendency of coming to the Council when they had difficulties but not reciprocating when the Council called upon them in support of struggles of other unionized workers outside of their trade.

Of late the tendency towards separatism on the part of the different unions has developed to such a point that it has become a danger to the application of the class struggle line as a whole. Not only have we a development of separatism according to industry but within the industrial organizations we have a tendency towards separatism trade by trade.

And further than that in trades where our unions operate in large shops there is the tendency of orientating not upon the development of broad struggles in the trade as a whole but of remaining at politics shop by shop.

Rent Strike Wave Sweeps Onward; To Bring Mass Strike

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

orce the reduction of rent by 25 per cent, with all the workers behind it.

A statewide fight for the 25 per cent rent reduction will be considered at a state-wide united front conference to be held at Albany, Feb. 28-29 along with the question of Rent and Unemployment Insurance.

Victory Pave the Way
Such victories as at Bryant Ave., Washington Ave., Franklin Ave., and Charlotte Street were pointed to as examples of the result of militant action.

Each of the fifty members of the strike committee has undertaken to organize a house to go out on strike. The Workers International Relief is sponsoring the fight campaign.

Struggle Spreads
Meanwhile workers throughout the city are waging fights on every front. Several hundred sympathetic workers demonstrated against the eviction of five families at 1377 Franklin Ave. During the day the sidewalk and demonstrating workers, police attempted to disperse the crowd. Joe Lubitz of the Unemployed Council was arrested and later released; he was a member of the mass picket line in front of the house.

What a Court Counts For
One of the evicted tenants, Joe Martin, a war veteran, had an order which was deliberately ignored when Judge Husbey of the Municipal Court, the Bronx, sentencing him to remain until January 17.

Three more tenants are to be evicted from 1392 Franklin Ave. early today, according to the landlord. That is, the landlord hopes to evict them. "But, he'll have a swell chance," remarked one worker sarcastically. Hundreds of workers will be on hand this Tuesday morning to upbraid the evictions.

Five workers were arrested, women and children were beaten up in the course of an eviction at 226 Barrett Street, Brownsville, yesterday. A Marshall came with police to evict Davis, chairman of the house committee. A group of workers interfered with the Marshall's purpose; he called for an additional police reserve which came by motorcycle. The cops began to club the workers, hitting women and children. A Negro woman among the arrested. Their trial is to come up today at the court at Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues. Irving Doid, arrested when police broke into an apartment from the room of crowd picketing the rent strike at 340 Watkins St., Brownsville, will also have a hearing in court today.

A demonstration call has been issued by a conference of workers organizations of Brownsville, East New York and Crown Heights. Workers are urged to demonstrate at local Unemployed Councils tomorrow at 1 p.m. Help out Supervisor Miss Wallace and Mr. Rock for terrorizing the unemployed! Demand the removal of police and gangsters from the Home Relief Bureau! Put a stop to starvation promises—and fake investigations! Mobilize at nearest Unemployed Council! (See City Events on Page 1 Daily Worker).

Twenty tenants are out on strike at 1045 Bryant Avenue. Pickets in small numbers were beaten up and chased off yesterday. But the strikers returned with increased forces, led by a representative of the East Bronx Unemployed Council, smashed through the police and maintained their picket line.

No evictions of unemployed workers, a 15 per cent reduction of rents, the recognition of the Charlotte St. Mock Committee and the Unemployed Council of 1400 Boston Road! These were the demands won by the tenants of 1525 Charlotte Street as the result of a strike.

Three evictions at 2027 Monterey Avenue, the Bronx, were halted by picketers. A demonstration against the evictions at this house is to be held today. The house is near the corner of Tremont and Third Aves. The furniture of a worker-evicted

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council, representing all the militant unions and opposition groups in other unions and the unions themselves, are in the process of discussion of a draft resolution defining the scope of the organization's aims and activity of the T.U.U.C. The draft resolution was adopted by the bureau of the T.U.U.C. and is printed herewith.

further emphasized and particularly so the rooting of the union in the shops, nevertheless, it is essential to point out at this time that the continued economic pressure upon the workers and the trenchant policies of the A. F. of L. leadership, continued wage cuts, and general worsening of conditions, have produced such a discontent that we must more and more orientate upon:

1. Sweeping movements in the different trades.
2. Practical concentration of forces in tackling the large scale shops.
3. Concrete material and organizational support to those unions that are still weak, but operate in basic industries, metal, marine, transport and chemical, where big capitalists are strongest.
4. The linking of the workers organized in trade unions with the movement of the unemployed by industry and in the neighborhoods.
5. To help the different unions to become representative of the different nationalities in their industry, particularly so of the Negro workers.

PROPOSALS
In order to be able to realize the above points of policy, the Bureau of the Council proposes for consideration and discussion by the executive boards, councils and leading committees of all organizations affiliated, the following:

1. That all services that are common to all unions be centralized un-

business at the coming membership meeting of all the affiliated organizations. If necessary a speaker from the Bureau of the Council will be supplied for such meeting. The basis of representation proposed by the Bureau is as follows:

Needle Trades.—1 delegate for each 200 members in the fur, dress and knits goods section of the union. (b) The raising of means and support through the affiliated organizations for our unions in the basic industries such as metal, marine, transport, chemical.

Food Workers.—1 delegate for every 100 or major fraction thereof from the cafeteria, clerks, hotel and restaurant section, and 1 delegate for every 50 of the bakers or opposition groups that have less than 50 members.

The same for Furniture, Laundry, and Office Workers.

Metal Workers.—1 delegate for every 25 members. All trade sections to be represented by at least 1 delegate. The same with the opposition groups.

This applies to Marine, Transport and Chemical.

Large organized shops of more than 100 workers shall elect one delegate for each hundred workers, directly from the shop meeting. Shop groups that operate in open shops of 200 or more workers shall have one delegate elected at the shop group meeting.

Oppositions.—All oppositions that have not been listed under the heading of these industries to have 1 delegate for each 25 members or 1 delegate for each local union group of less than 25 members.

Representation

New elections of delegates to the Trade Union Unity Council shall be held within four weeks by this question being put as a special order of

business at the coming membership meeting of all the affiliated organizations.

Needle Trades.—1 delegate for each 200 members in the fur, dress and knits goods section of the union.

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Lying Headline from Hewson's Journal

Typographical Forum

MEMBERS RALLY TO SUPPORT UNION IN FIGHT ON MENACE OF COMMUNISM

Group Meets to Devise Ways to Bring an End to the Rule of Moscow Within Ranks of Big Six

Top headline from Hewson's paper containing three lies. The Communists do not menace the union but fight for better conditions. The rank and file opposition to Hewson's sell out policies is of a political belief. The members did not rally at Hewson's call, only about 50 officials, and their benches, a socialist and an arbitrator rallied. Lower picture is invitation admitting to the meeting.

Protect Your Union!

ANTI-COMMUNIST MEETING

Sunday, January 8, 1933, at 2:30 P. M.

HOTEL PIERREPORT

35 Pierpont Street

Brooklyn

Clark Street or Borough Hall Subway Station

BRING THIS NOTICE

Meeting of Big 6

Official Clique

Attacks Members

Organization Problems

in a Foundry

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

to prove local group is agent of Stalin.

80 Out of 11,000.

About 80, of a membership of 11,000, took part in the Red-baiting affair, at which foreigners, Reds and everyone and anyone who opposed the Hewson machine were denounced as a menace threatening its (the union's) very existence.

The report as given in this yellow rag sounds like a translation of one of Ham Fish's bad dreams. It names no names, it produces no documentary evidence beyond the reproduction of an application card for the Printing Workers Industrial Union, and lies its way through a typical "Red scare" story of two columns length.

Socialists in Conspiracy.

From reliable sources it is reported that one the "baiters" present was none other than the kid himself, Edward Cassidy, erstwhile candidate for assemblyman on the Socialist Party ticket, who told of the "Communist wrecking the needle trades unions". This is the same Cassidy who on the floor of the union meetings weeps for the Printers League (bosses' association) and tells the members to take a wage cut or the work will go out of town.

Another arch-reactionary present was a guy by the name of Perkins who hadn't been to a union meeting since John Delaney, whom Tammany Hall rewarded with the job of Commissioner of Transportation, was president of "Big Six". That was 27 years ago! And at the last union meeting he made a motion to give Hewson a vote of confidence! Even Hewson, embarrassed of course, had to turn it down.

The Wage Cutter Also.

One of the two "neutral" arbitrators on the newspaper scale was there in all his "glory", an old guardist by the name of W. N. P. Reed who has not worked at the trade since 1916, and who, as he said in his speech, "is always interested in union affairs, anyway," and that he co-operated with the foreman of the McGraw-Hill chapel in pointing out at least 20 Reds in the shop. He also

outlined a program of attack on the opposition, which embraced Dock's policy of deportation.

We have quite a complete picture, then, of this gathering of reactionaries, stool pigeons, typical Tammany Hall politicians—and a socialist! These enemies of the members of Big Six are now draping themselves in the flag and shouting "Save the union from the Reds!" The present administration of Big Six is making a dying attempt in this way to cover up its betrayal of the membership for the past twenty months. There is to be an election in May!

Terror Against Members.

The Amalgamated Party has consistently and determinedly fought in the interests of the rank and file of the union, and because it has aroused the membership against the Hewson administration which has very effectively co-operated with the employers on a gang of "assistant sergeants-at-arms", to prevent the militants from participating in the business of the union.

Quotas in Drive for 'Daily'; Results to Be Printed Semi-Weekly

The following are the quotas for the various districts of the country in the Daily Worker Drive for \$35,000:

District Quota

1—Boston 1,000

2—New York 12,000

3—Philadelphia 5,000

4—Buffalo 2,000

5—Pittsburgh 2,000

6—Cleveland 2,000

7—Detroit 2,000

8—Chicago 4,000

9—Minneapolis 1,000

10—Kansas City 250

11—N. and S. Dakota, Montana, 350

12—Seattle 1,000

13—California 1,000

14—New Jersey 1,000

15—Connecticut 1,000

16—N. and S. Carolina 150

17—Alabama 150

18—Mississippi 150

19—Denver 150

20—Denver 150

21—Denver 150

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56—Denver 150

Organization Comm.

Refutes Charge by Officials of "Big 6"

(Statement of Executive Committee of Organization Committee for a Printing Workers Industrial Union)

"The Typographical Forum," printed for members of "Big Six" and backed by the administration of that Union has issued the following charge: That the Organization Committee for the Printing Workers Industrial Union is a dual organization and is attempting to compete with "Big Six." This is absolutely contrary to the facts. This publication charges that there are thirty-five members of "Big Six" who have joined our Committee. This is untrue. In fact our Constitution prohibits membership to workers belonging to any other union.

Over fifty per cent of those working in the printing industry are totally unorganized. The books of the existing unions are closed against them. These workers are left to the mercy of unscrupulous employers who cut wages, increase hours and speed them up beyond human endurance. There was only one alternative, and that was—organization. Is this a crime?

The officials of "Big Six" are intent upon preventing the unorganized from organizing. They hope to keep the workers divided, thus helping the employers to use non-union competition as an excuse for cutting wage. In the unorganized shops wages have been slashed over 50 per cent. In the union shops wage cuts also took place and working standards were lowered. Unemployment is widespread. The failure of the officials of "Big Six" to organize the entire industry in this city has worked against the organized as well as the unorganized.

The Organization Committee for a Printing Workers Industrial Union has already made appreciable progress in the short period of its existence. It has prevented a five per cent wage cut in the bookbinding industry; shop committees have been formed in the two scales, it is now the object of this attack which will support all efforts of organized labor to improve working conditions. We offer the organized crafts every assistance in times of strike or lock-out. Our aim is to help those who are at present unorganized and helpless.

This attack upon us is altogether unfair and uncalled for. It is being used by the officials of "Big Six" to cover up their own incompetence and disloyalty to their membership.

SO. AFRICA POLICE FIGHT 300

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Jan. 16.—Anti-government demonstrations developing in the present election campaign resulted yesterday in the arrest of one man and several

injured when police attempted to protect former Supreme Court Judge T. Rood from a hostile crowd of 3,000.

For Charles Brown, a 60-year-old A.F.L. member, through Agencies \$1750 for two weeks' pay after the boss fired him as being too old.

The cook at the Square Cafeteria was owed \$20 wages; he went to the Legal Aid which took 50 cents from him and took no action for three weeks. The Food Workers Unemployed Committee got him his pay in five minutes.

There is much unemployment in the food industry, especially among young and single workers.

Win Back Wages

One of the important phases of the Food Workers Unemployed Committee is the fight to win wages denied the workers by employers after they have missed the through Agencies exploited them for a week and fired them to hire some one else. The Food Workers Unemployed Council has collected over \$2000 wages due to such workers, in cases which the state labor department and Legal Aid Society refused to take up. Among the collections made are: \$7 for two days pay due a kitchen worker from the Army and Navy Club; \$5 each for six waiters at the Steuben Restaurant, extra pay for New Years work for which the boss wanted to pay only \$2 cents; \$23.50 for a kitchen worker from Park Restaurant; \$20 for the chef and \$20 for the kitchen man, in both cases two weeks' wages from the bakery and restaurant on Third Ave., between 76th and 77th Sts.

Legal Aid Added to Loss

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Win Back Wages

Jobless Councils Make Demand for U. S. Congress Hearing

International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

COMMUNIST GAINS IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Jan. 3 (By Mail).—In the municipal elections held yesterday Mrs. Tim Buck, wife of the imprisoned Communist Party leader, polled the largest revolutionary vote ever cast in any Canadian city, receiving 10,236 votes as candidate for Controller. This splendid total compares with 5,900 polled by Tim Buck a few weeks before he entered Kingston Penitentiary in January, 1932. The campaign was managed by the Workers' United Front Conference. The huge rise in the Communist vote is the result of a tireless and effective campaign among the Toronto workers for unemployment relief. Congratulations to our brother Party across the Northern border!

THE GODS OF WAR!

Munitions plants, airplane factories and navy yards of the Old World are working overtime providing the sinews of war, while a disarmament conference, lasting nearly a year, has failed to reduce armament by a single gun or a single ship. WHY DOES EUROPE REFUSE TO DISARM? This quotation from a United Press release indicates the age-old tactics of the capitalist news agencies. Writing for the American public, they portray the militarism of the European powers, but say not a word about the giant Edgewood poison gas arsenal or the latest engines of destruction designed in the United States for the army artillery. It's always the other fellow who's the militarist, never one's own capitalist class. That's how supposed pacifist propaganda lulls the American working class to sleep—always pointing out the foreign powers' war preparations, and then—when war breaks out—piously rushing to the defense of "peaceful" American imperialism!

HOOVER SAYS U. S. WAR BASE NEEDED

Philippines Are Aimed of Japanese

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Cabinet voted in similar representation to Congress. Stimson declared that maintenance of the present status of open control of the islands was necessary to protect "U. S. prestige and influence"—that is, the interests and prestige of Wall Street imperialism. He hinted at the imminence of war with Japan, stating that "out of the orient may again come one of those historic movements which might disturb the whole earth."

Charges of Japan War Office. The Japanese boss press immediately took up the accusations of the Japanese War Office that the U. S. was aiding Nanking with loans and munitions. The Japanese War Office charged specifically:

"A supply of arms to China, especially to Chang Hsiao-ling (commander in North China), has been made principally by the United States and Germany. Americans selling the Chinese airplanes and motor cars, mostly delivered in Shanghai and the German delivering guns and machine guns to Tientsin."

American munition makers, with the sanction of the Wall Street government, have been shipping vast supplies of war materials to Japan for its robber war on China and its plans for armed intervention against the Soviet Union. Thus the U. S. munition makers have been collecting blood profits from both sides, while attempting to egg on the Japanese imperialists to attack the Soviet Union.

Most of the war material shipped by U. S. interests to China have been designed for use against the Chinese Red Armies and the revolutionary masses. This is known to the Japanese imperialists, but the latter now fear that the Nanking tools of world imperialism will no longer be able to stem the tremendous anti-imperialist upsurge throughout China, with mass indignation sweeping the entire country as a result of the new Japanese aggressions. In addition, the Japanese advance into North China (Shankaiwan) is threatening the U. S. spheres of influence and already has been met with a threat from U. S. military attaches in China of U. S. activities which would give Japan "a military problem of sufficient magnitude to delay indefinitely any possible intention of adventuring in a political or military way between the Yellow River and the Great Wall."

ECUADOR RUSHES TROOPS TO WAR

Colombia Prepares A Joint Sea, Air Attack

The Government of Ecuador yesterday rushed additional troops to the Leticia region as the Peruvian and Colombian forces prepared for a resumption of the undeclared war for which the armed forces of five nations have been mobilizing during the past month.

Colombian warships and transports which have been delayed at Manaus, Brazilian river port on the Amazon, are reported preparing to proceed up the river to the Leticia region. The Colombian command is planning a joint attack from air and water on the Peruvian forces around Leticia.

POPE COVERS UP WARS NOW ON

Latest Bull Calls for "Peace of Death"

ROME, Jan. 16.—Pope Pius, formerly Cardinal Ratti, one of the chief organizers of the Polish-French invasion of the Soviet Union in 1920, and commonly known in diplomatic circles as "the French pope," has shown himself once more to be a disciple of the modern school of advertising and publicity.

All Time Record. With the issuing of his latest bull the present pope has established an all-time record. Including his latest pronouncement Pope Pius has issued more bulls, encyclicals and other statements than all his preceding occupants of the Vatican did in two and one-half centuries. The world crisis of capitalism accounts for this.

His latest effusion, "Quod Super," (meaning "since the last one") declares a "holy year of peace." With that disregard of reality that is particularly the apparent privilege of the head of Holy R. C. Apostolic Church, (there are more workers and peasants conscripted for and engaged in imperialist butchery than at any time since 1814-18) the pope states: "It is this peace which Christ redeemed brought to the world, affixing to his cross his sentence of death which was transformed into a sentence of salvation. It is this peace which we wish proclaimed throughout the world during the holy year."

What It Really Means. The social content of the Papal bull is, of course, the "Pax Romana," the "peace of death." ("The peace of a nation and left a desert"—Cassius), for the working class groaning under the blows of the world offensive of the pope's supporters, the capitalist rulers. The working class should take note of the holy year and live in hopes of peace in the sky after death. This is what the Papal bull really means. It is a document for "class peace" and a justification of capitalist robbery.

VICIOUS MEERUT CASE SENTENCES

Savage Exile for India Revolutionists

(Cable By Impeccable)

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Vicarious sentences were pronounced today in the Meerut case, the longest case in Indian history, which lasted three and a half years.

Muzaffar Ahmed was exiled for life; five others, including Spratt, member of the British Communist Party, received 12 years exile; three including Bradley were exiled for ten years; four for five years; six, including Hutchinson, were condemned to four years rigorous imprisonment, and five to five years imprisonment, of which three years are to be rigorous. Three were acquitted.

The exiled prisoners will probably be sent to the penal settlement of the atrocious Andaman Islands, which is practically equivalent to a death sentence.

The Meerut prisoners were arrested in 1929 on charges of "conspiracy" because of their activity in organizing a general strike. British imperialism, including its erstwhile "democratic" government, kept them in jail all this time for the most terrible crimes. Workers, farmers and intellectuals throughout the world are called on to protest these savage sentences and to demand the release of these heroic fighters for Indian freedom.

Force Down Rents in Your Own Home!

How to do it:—

1. Call together all the tenants in your house for a meeting.
2. Talk over the conditions in your house at the meeting. Have the wages the tenants been paid? Has the rent been reduced? If not, why? Does the house need repairs? Do the tenants want to elect a committee to go to the landlord to ask for cheaper rents? What does everybody think about striking for cheaper rent (refusing to pay any rent, in case the landlord refuses)? etc.
3. After every tenant has had his say, then elect a house committee to go to the landlord to ask for cheaper rent, necessary repairs, no evictions of unemployed, etc.
4. With a solid organization and house committee, you can force cheaper rents by striking and fighting.
5. Get in touch with your block committee or neighborhood unemployed council when you start your strike, and be sure to let the "Daily" know about it.

Now is the time! Hundreds of tenants are winning cheaper rents by striking against the landlords of New York City today! Organize and fight for cheaper rents, and better conditions in YOUR HOUSE!

FOR SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION

Letters on the following subjects will be published as a group in the Worker Correspondence Section, making special distribution at strategic places more effective:

- Friday, Jan. 20.—Letters on discrimination practices against Negroes.
- Saturday, Jan. 21.—Letters from farmers.
- Tuesday, Jan. 22.—Letters from railroad workers.
- Thursday, Jan. 24.—Letters from steel and metal workers.

CARLOADS OF ARMY BULLETS

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Remington Arms shipped four or five carloads of army bullets to New York City on Tuesday, Dec. 27, by way of the Thames River Line, arriving in New York City Wednesday morning, Dec. 28. There they were transferred to the Old Dominion S. S. Line for shipment the same day at noon, the shipment marked for Los Angeles.

Remington Arms also shipped two carloads of army bullets to New York by the Thames River Line Thursday morning, arriving in New York City Friday at 3 a.m. Dec. 30, marked for Newburgh, N. Y.

PHILA. ILL BLOCKS VISCIOUS JUDGE

Defends Negro Worker from Jim-Crow Attack

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—Attemped by Judge George G. Parry to over-ride a jury verdict acquitting Jesse Griffin, an unemployed Negro father, by getting him to sign for a \$250 peace bond, and to terrorize Jennie Cooper, representative of the International Labor Defense, who protested this outrage, failed completely.

Jesse Griffin, was arrested and locked up several months ago for carrying hand-bills soliciting the relief authorities for discrimination in handing out the few miserable store coupons.

The judge called Jennie Cooper into court demanding retraction of a telegram of protest sent to him on the case but met with a flat refusal. She demanded, instead, that the judge apologize to the hungry masses of Philadelphia and the victimized Negroes, who were mobbed by the ILL. Judge Parry refused to do so. A fight is now being waged for the unconditional release of Griffin.

Party Wins Ballot Place in Important Steel Center of Ind.

GARY, Ind.—In spite of the outright intimidation of workers at the polls, disfranchisement and theft of Communist votes, the Party won a permanent place on the ballot in this immensely important steel and industrial center—Lake County. Here, Foster received 646 votes, Norman Thomas 1,474 and Reynolds of the S. L. P. 197.

Although Communist watchers were excluded from all the polling places in Indianapolis, and other places, the Communist Party is credited with a total of 2,129 votes for Indiana, registering an enormous increase over 1928.

"Y" GIRLS LEARN HOW TO FIGHT MILITANTLY

New York, N. Y. I am an unemployed office worker, a member of the Unemployed Office Workers Association.

A number of members, including myself, have received shelter at various institutions, through a struggle at the Emergency Relief Bureau. I am staying at the Young Women's Association. As far as work is concerned we have been forgotten. In order to combat this attitude, a delegation went up to see Mr. Belmont, head of the Bureau of Prisons, who is staying at the Young Women's Association. As far as work is concerned we have been forgotten. In order to combat this attitude, a delegation went up to see Mr. Belmont, head of the Bureau of Prisons, who is staying at the Young Women's Association.

Two office workers living at the "Y" unemployed said they would come with our delegation. At first they were very hesitant about demanding relief. But we explained that they were not individual cases. They were two of thousands. The emergency was collecting funds in their name. After a while they were convinced.

We went with them to the emergency. Surprisingly, these girls who have been so backward, demanded relief in the name of the Unemployed Office Workers Ass'n, a militant organized group. An interesting feature is that they are not grateful to the Emergency. They absolutely resent being without work and forced to demand relief. They are more grateful to our organization for supporting them in their fight for immediate cash relief. They have promised to continue the struggle under our leadership. —Y.K.

PROMISES KEPT—AFTER COUNCIL LED A FIGHT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I am an unemployed worker who has been going to the Relief Bureau for two months and been promised time after time but never got anything. I appealed to the Bore Park Unemployed Council after my four months old baby became sick from starvation.

They mobilized the workers and demonstrated at the relief bureau at Gravesend and Albert Avenue. Immediately they bought \$3.50 worth of supplies for my child and as I was written to you at 9 p. m. the investigator brought a check for \$8.50 for food. This shows what organized workers can do under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils. —Irving Goldberg.

Veterans' Organizing Squad Speeds On; In Toledo, O., Tomorrow

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16.—The veteran organizing squad, consisting of nine members of the Kansas City contingent of the last bonus march, is speeding on its tour to rally the vets of various parts of the country for the fight for immediate bonus payment and relief for the unemployed ex-servicemen. Wednesday night they expect to hold a meeting in Toledo and Thursday, Jan. 19, they will be in Detroit. From Jan. 20 to 25 they will be in Hammond, Ind., and Chicago.

WALL ST. AGENTS IGNORE DEMANDS OF HUNGER MARCH

Wash. Gov't Forced to Feed Marchers; Colo. Report to 300

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Partial victories are being won in many states and localities in the struggle against hunger and for immediate relief. The three thousand workers who participated in the National Hunger March are, for the most part, taking leading roles in all the local and state campaigns. The capitalist class is becoming alarmed as all parliamentary deceptions fail to stem the rising tide of struggle. The National Committee of Unemployed Councils, with offices at 80 East 11th St., New York, has issued a statement denouncing the political agents of Wall Street in the United States congress and senate and calling upon the workers and farmers to immediately launch a powerful decentralized drive to compel immediate cash relief at the expense of the government and the employers.

Expose Political Tricksters

"It is now a month and a half," declares the National Committee of Unemployed Councils, "since the demands of the Hunger March were presented to the United States congress, both the senate and House of Representatives. Although in the beginning both the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the U. S. Senate and James W. Collier, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives denied that the demands of the Hunger March had been referred to the House and the Senate, nevertheless, they have been forced to admit it.

"Nevertheless," continues the statement, "these representatives of Wall Street continue to ignore the demands of the unemployed despite the fact that every investigation, both by the federal state and local governments, is proving the conditions of the unemployed, that unemployment is increasing, the conditions of the working class becoming worse, child misery increasing, and at the same time relief is being systematically reduced.

Demand Immediate Hearing

"The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils calls upon all its local organizations, unions, fraternal lodges, clubs, etc., to send resolutions to these gentlemen demanding an immediate hearing on the Hunger March demands. Let Wall Street, Roosevelt and the Democratic Congress know that there is no longer any question of the fact that the unemployed demand immediate cash relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers. Stop the hunger of the masses! Fight for relief for yourself and your children! Force the government to grant our demands!"

Washington Governor Yields

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 16.—The State Hunger March committee and the Unemployed Council forced Governor Martin to grant food, housing, a conference hall and a legislative hearing for the march. The lines of march are constantly increasing, with fishermen from the Coast, farmers from all along the line of march and carloads of native Indians from the reservations joining in the march. The returning National Hunger Marchers have aided tremendously in preparations for the State action, especially in Spokane. Most of the demands being made upon the state and local governments, but all along the lines of march workers and farmers are being aroused against the attempts of the congressmen and senators at Washington, D. C., to ignore the demands of the National Hunger Marchers and to try to dupe the workers with such deceptive measures and the Black Bill for legalization of the stagger system and the spurious La-Follette-Costigan unemployment bill.

400 At Socialist Meeting Repudiate S. P. Propositions

NEW YORK.—The Socialist Party advertised Panken to speak and called a meeting for Thursday in Grand St. Neighborhood Playhouse to organize East Side unemployed in the New York version of the Chicago "Bordere Committee" called the "Workers Committee on Unemployment."

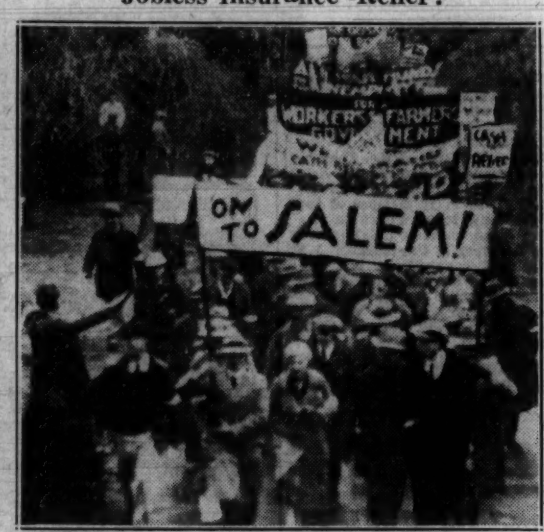
Panken's place was taken by Doctor Louis Sadoff, a landlord, and Mary Fox, of the L.D. A hot debate sprang up when workers spoke from the floor and proposed the Unemployed Councils as a better form of organization.

The crowd was sickened by Sadoff's declaration: "The police are our friends, they help little children over the street, but the Communists are no good, they stick pins in police horses to start riots." A worker answered that when the children were up and picketed, the cops break their skulls, and anyway, the riots are started by police in every case. More than 90 per cent of the meeting, judging by applause and the fact that only about 10 signed up with the "Workers Committee," were convinced by these arguments.

Workers! Fight the Boss Wars Now!

Every worker should help in taking the following immediate steps against the imperialist wars now raging in the Far East and South America: (1) Organize Vigilance Committees on docks and ships to stop munitions and recruits to warring nations. (2) Arrange Anti-War Committees in shops and organizations. (3) Arrange Anti-War discussions and meetings and adopt resolutions. (4) Support the Anti-War Congress, Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 28th. (5) Turn the Liebknecht and Lenin memorial meets this month into mighty anti-war demonstrations.

Jobless Insurance—Relief!



A column of the Oregon State Hunger March that, in defiance of police mobilization and threats, marched on Salem, the state capitol, and presented demands for immediate relief for workers and farmers.

STILL HOLD 18 ON MURDER CHARGES

Women Demand Ill. Miners Be Freed

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—Eighteen striking miners of Christian County arrested on murder charges for defending themselves against an armed attack by deputized gunmen, are still held without bail in the county jail. The grand jury is now oiling the machinery for railroad the fighting miners to death or life imprisonment. The defense is being greatly hindered by the refusal of the officials of the Progressive Miners of America to accept the offer of the International Labor Defense to develop a broad mass movement that alone can force the release of this arrested strikers.

In connection with the Illinois conference on unemployment, to be held at Springfield, Jan. 24 and 25, the Women's Auxiliary of the Progressive Miners will march to Springfield January 26 and demand of Governor Horner the immediate release of the 18 miners, the withdrawal of the troops and the right to picket.

Many locals of the P.M.A., as well as United Mine Workers locals, are sending delegates to this conference.

Ask Referendum on New City Charter Aimed at Workers

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A city referendum the first Tuesday in May on a new charter for New York City was recommended yesterday in a report by the republican majority of the Hofstadter committee, which has spent 20 months conducting a so-called investigation of the city.

The report embodies some of the suggestions for a new charter made by the committee's counsel, Samuel Seabury, whose plan would foment a bankers' dictatorship on the city. The report accepts his proposal that the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate be supplanted by a single body known as the City Council. Also, that members of this council be nominated by petition and that they run under a so-called non-partisan disguise. This is an effort to keep Communist candidates off the ballot and to fool the workers into believing that candidates of the capitalist parties are non-partisan.

DE VALERA'S COPS HELP COSGRAVE

Aids British Imperial Tool; Fights Toilers

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—The police of the de Valera government have been mobilized to protect "the right of free speech," which means, as was shown on Saturday here, with 500 police constables on duty, suppressing hecklers in the Cosgrave meeting. The full power of the Free State is being used to suppress the republicans' "free hearing" for advocates of submission to the British Empire.

There is great popular resentment growing against this new move by the de Valera government. At no time has de Valera used the police to protect the rights of strikers or farmers and farm laborers in struggle against the exactions of the land owners. On the contrary, as the Irish Workers Revolutionary Groups point out, the police have always been used to put down the struggles of the workers and farmers even when these have been directed mainly against British imperialism which de Valera claims to be opposed to.

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PAY CUTS, NO AID TO JOBLESS IS AIM OF BLACK BILL

A. F. L. Officials for It to Stifle Revolt of Rank and File

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

lled all of the middle class "liberal" forces the official of the A. F. of L. and those manufacturers, especially in the textile industry, whose plants have the modern equipment they believe sufficient to put their competitors out of business, providing a national thirty-hour work week law would be passed.

The strategy of the A. F. of L. officialdom in support of the Black Bill is very plain and simple. It is to put this Black Bill with its shorter work week, no prohibition against wage cuts and no stipulation as to the hour of work on one day—a legalization of the share the work plan and the stagger system as the TUUL and the Communist Party has correctly characterized it—before the American workers as a substitute for Unemployment Insurance and as a way out of the present crisis and permanent mass unemployment.

Hero of Alabama Landlords

Senator Black, coming from Alabama, the state made notorious throughout the world for its organized murder drive against the Negro masses (the Scottsboro case, the Tallapoosa strike against Negro share croppers) overnight has become the hero of the A. F. of L. officialdom.

President Green, speaking for the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., endorsed the Black Bill without reservation—although speaking of the record to Negro workers and their prominent heads of A. F. of L. Unions characterized the bill as "just another share the work plan."

"Labor," the official publication of the "Sixteen Standard Railway Organizations," in its issue of January 17 devoted a whole section to a page to an indirect reply to the testimony of William F. Dunne and Lewis Weinstein representing the TUUL and the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, before the Senate Sub-Committee on the Black Bill.

Can't Stop Mass Movement

American Federation of Labor officialdom and the leadership of the Railway Brotherhood Union are definitely on the defensive. The demagogic program for Unemployment Insurance by separate states, as a weapon for the destruction of the national movement on a mass scale for compulsory Federal Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the Government and Employers, has not had the results expected by the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and their masters in the two big parties of American capitalism. The National Hunger March to Washington, occurring after the A. F. of L. Convention, showed in the most positive and decisive fashion that the A. F. of L. officialdom not only does not lead the fight for Unemployment Insurance but cannot check the ever growing mass movement for Federal Unemployment Insurance.

A. F. of L. officialdom has been compelled to shift the direction of its attack. It now concentrates on the issue of the shorter work week and work week as a method of diverting the attention of the toiling section of the population from the main issue of compulsory Federal Unemployment Insurance. In pursuit of this objective, quite obviously selected for it by the big bankers and industrial lords, the A. F. of L. Bureaucrats are mobilizing and cooperating with certain groups of manufacturers.

"Sight for the Gods"

It is a sight for the gods to see appearing before the Senate Subcommittee manufacturers who for years have fought unionization, who have paid starvation wages, who have put in force the most ruthless method of speed-up attempting to pose as great humanitarians and philanthropists, whose only desire is to make conditions better for the American working class.

But not only has the A. F. of L. officialdom rallied a number of states who are exploiting the Black Bill, it has also recruited supporters from the ranks of engineering societies such as Hyman Aaron, counsel for the Associated Engineering Societies composed of the Society of Electrical Engineers, American Association of Engineers, American Mining Institute, the Society of Mechanical Engineers. With a unanimity obviously resulting from close consultation with the A. F. of L. officialdom and demagogues like Senator Black, the latest white hope from the "Black Belt," these spokesmen for manufacturers and engineers solemnly declare that the future of American civilization depends upon the passage of the Black Bill or similar measures.

Senior Economic Expert

Senator Black himself suddenly has become an expert in economics. Coming from Alabama, a state which ranks second to Mississippi in the low cultural level of its politicians and government "leaders," Black, backed by the assistance of the Research Bureau of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, speaks over the radio in a national hook-up and uses phrases calculated to entrance the hungry millions of American workers and farmers and enlist them in support of his legalized share the work scheme as a way out of the crisis.

With a lack of embarrassment characteristic of ignorant capitalist party politicians Black lifts verbatim from some of the publicity of the Technocrats such statements as the following: "United States factories can produce 900 Million pairs of shoes a year and the greatest number ever

sold by American factories in one year was 300 Million pairs."

"These men and other millions like them can not buy shoes, cannot buy food, cannot buy shelter, because they have no way to work and raise money to buy the abundance of shoes, food and shelter in the nation. This widespread want in the midst of plenty is America's paramount problem and upon its solution hangs our future."

These denunciations of American capitalism, however, have been made public only since the appearance of William F. Dunne, credited by Wm. Z. Foster, National Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, and Lewis Weinstein, National Secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

So devastating was the exposure of the purposes of the Black Bill and the position of the A. F. of L. officialdom by these two witnesses, that a general call has been sent out by the A. F. of L. and the Senate Committee for a mobilization of supporters of the Bill.

This accounts for the appearance before the Committee and the endorsement of the Black Bill by such individuals as Levine, from Paterson, N. J., claiming to represent more than 50 per cent of the silk manufacturers in that city, the silk industry in Allentown, Pa., and certain manufacturers of the Southern States. Levine made admissions before the committee that are of basic importance to the American working class in determining the tactics of struggle in the organization of the silk section of the textile industry. He supported the bill in principle but stated he believed it would be better to start with a 40 hour week and under no consideration to limit the hours of work per day.

He believed that discretion should be invested in the employer as to the distribution of work time in any given week. He stated that out of more than a thousand silk plants in Paterson he spoke for 531 and that the great majority of these plants were operated by a man, his wife and children; that hours of work ranged from 9 to 16 per day; that whereas in the pre-war period silk weavers received 12 cents per yard, they now receive two cents for 531 and that but are producing from 10 to 12 times as much as in the pre-war period; that in the three years of the crisis wages and the total income of silk workers have been reduced more than 50 per cent.

This revelation of feudal conditions prevailing in what is generally considered one of the most modern industries in America is by no means an isolated example. It is plain that the Black Bill, without such amendments as those proposed by the T. U. U. L., prohibiting reduction of wages and stipulating a national minimum wage law for all workers, could result only in putting the power in the hands of government enforcement at the disposal of the share the work scheme with its objective of wholesale impoverishment and pauperization of the American working class. It is quite clear that the Black Bill and its demagogic working class dangers for American workers, the unity of A. F. of L. officialdom and employers, expressed in the period of the boom before 1929 by the formula "workers management cooperation" is now being manifested through such legislative proposals as the Black Bill.

Sign of Desperation

It is in the exposure of the purposes of such legislation, an integral part of the drive of Wall Street capitalism against the living standards and social conditions of the American masses, that the importance of the struggle against the Black Bill, both in Washington and throughout the country, by the TUUL and the Rank and File Committee of the A. F. of L. lies. That the A. F. of L. leadership is forced to adopt such elaborate, complicated and dangerous maneuvers is a sign of its desperation, faced as it is with the mass movement against the starvation program of the Wall Street Government and the whole hunger offensive of the American ruling class.

The developments in Washington around the struggle against the Black Bill by the revolutionary trade union movement and the Communist Party permit of only one conclusion: that it is now necessary without further hesitation to throw all available forces into the organization of the struggle of the A. F. of L. membership against the Black Bill, to rally to the organized direction of the tremendous revolt that is under way in the unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. and the Railway Brotherhoods.

Pocketbook Workers Sick of Promises: Demand Real Action

NEW YORK.—"We're tired of the Gibson committee's promises! We want some action. We will have it! We're going to demonstrate in mass until those racketeers give relief!"

These were the words of a spokesman for the Pocketbook Workers Unemployed Council recently after a representative of the 33rd Street and 4th Avenue branch of the Gibson Committee had failed to meet a delegation of the council which went there to demand relief.

Time and again the committee has "promised" to help hundreds of hungry pocketbook workers, desperately in need of aid. After a period of waiting, the council sent the committee a telegram announcing the coming of the delegation and asking the reason for the delay.

The manager of the branch, however, was "out," when the delegation arrived. Demonstrations will follow if it was announced.

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly."

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The Hunger March: An Estimate

(Statement of Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.)

THE National Hunger March of 1932, which was successfully carried through in the face of innumerable difficulties and the obstacles, obstructions, hostility and attacks of all agencies of the government and all other enemies of the toiling masses, constitutes a splendid achievement and an inspiring demonstration of the courage, militancy, endurance and discipline of the American working class.

The successful mobilization of over three thousand elected delegates; their passage through the main highways, towns and cities despite the campaign of "discouragement" which was directed from Washington; the many concessions of food, lodgings and motor fuel which were won by the mass struggles conducted in the localities; the arrival of all columns in Washington in accordance with the previously set schedule and the defeat of the many times announced plan of the government to bar their entry, deny the right to parade and present the demands of the unemployed to congress, all represent tremendous victories that were made possible only because the National Hunger March and the demands around which it was organized represented the basic needs and aroused the enthusiastic support of broad masses of the employed and unemployed.

The principal demands of the unemployed, for Federal Winter Relief and for Immediate Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the government and employers were further popularized and the struggle for these demands greatly advanced by reaching and enlisting the support of new broad masses. The stimulus given to the development of local struggles preparatory to the march and by the marchers themselves as they passed through the localities, resulted in many more immediate and tangible gains in the form of relief increases and defeats of proposed and announced relief cuts, etc.

THE conspicuous success of the National Hunger March, a success which could not be possible without the hearty approval and enthusiastic support of the masses, confirms the correctness of the decision of the 15th Plenum of the C. C. which determined to organize this action on the basis of a correct estimate of the constantly deepening economic crisis and the growing reaction of the masses for struggle under revolutionary leadership. The Hunger March conclusively exposed the fact that all opposition to it, all doubts and hesitations, were expressions of an opportunist tailism, of the right danger within our Party.

Furthermore, the brutal treatment, the campaign of incitement and provocation, the attempt to deny the marchers even the right to enter Washington and to present their demands to congress at a time when the Democratic Party, the Party of President-elect Roosevelt, is in complete control of congress and in a position to decisively influence the administrative conduct of the government, exposed before broad masses the hostility of the Democratic Party and its chief, Roosevelt, towards the workers and poor farmers. Thus the Hunger March served as an effective means of countering the new attacks upon the living standards of the masses which the ruling class is carrying through in an effort to save millions of relief dollars during the present winter by pleading that the workers shall "wait till Roosevelt is inaugurated." The March gave impetus to the masses to discontinue the campaign of the ruling class had begun to develop so successfully that even many workers and some members of the Communist Party were influenced by this.

WHILE the National Hunger March as a whole was an effective and successful action and a first rate achievement of the Party, it nevertheless revealed once again many of the basic weaknesses and shortcomings from which the mass work of the Party generally suffers. The most important of these were:

The preparatory campaign was in many instances carried out in a formal manner and almost everywhere suffered from the still strongly rooted sectarianism which prevents the approach to the broad masses in the reformist unions, in the shops and in the mass organizations under reactionary and social-fascist leadership. The fact that despite this, more such organizations (A. F. of L. and S. P. locals; Unemployed Citizens Leagues, etc.) were involved and directly participated in the Hunger March than in any previous campaign must serve to emphasize even more sharply the favorable conditions for broadening the united front and the seriousness of our failure to direct our energies properly to this end.

The central demands of the Hunger March were not linked to the issues around which the local actions and struggles took place in such a manner as to show on the basis of the immediate daily needs and experiences of the masses, the correctness of our central demands and national action.

WHILE our central slogans were of such a character that their mere repetition served to evoke favorable response, we failed to explain these in a convincing manner in relation to the many demagogic schemes of the government and social-fascists. The weakness of our political propaganda was also evidenced in failure to bring forward sufficiently our demands and program for struggle against imperialist war, for defense of the Soviet Union, Scotland, etc., and in the inadequately organized political discussion while en route. Some of the slogans shouted by some marchers ("We want Hoover with a rope around his neck," etc.) were devoid of political content or of a distinctly infantile leftist character, yet these went unchallenged throughout the march. There should have been a strong struggle against such slogans.

These weaknesses and the original failure to make the preparations for the Hunger March an integral part of the election campaign of the Party, served in many instances to reduce the preparations for the Hunger March to merely formal execution of the tasks of securing delegates from organizations already under our influence and providing the technical requirements of the march. The contrast between this formal approach of certain Party sections and the enthusiasm of the masses was sharply brought out in the fact that while the organized meetings to greet the marchers were in many places smaller, the spontaneous outpourings of workers to greet the marchers on their route were larger and even more enthusiastic this year than last.

These shortcomings account also for the failure to conduct systematic Party recruiting among the splendid proletarians of whom the Hunger March was composed; in the insufficient attention to the development of organization and contacts in the towns through which the marchers passed; in the failure to encourage and develop the initiative of any but the most aggressive delegates in the march, and for many bureaucratic practices that were noted.

WE must also call attention to the serious disorganization in the ranks of the Western Columns on the return trip as a reflection of the looseness which all too frequently is manifested in winding up serious actions. Even though the splendid self-discipline of the delegates in the march prevented more serious consequences, this disorganization greatly hampered the success of the returning campaign.

The Central Committee upon all districts and units of the Party to carefully discuss the many rich experiences of the National Hunger March and to make these discussions the basis for a fundamental improvement in all our mass work and particularly of the unemployed work, utilizing for this purpose the forces involved in the preparations and the militant proletarians who actually participated in this magnificent action. The October 1931 resolution of the C. C. which set forth the basic tasks in the organization and development of the struggle against unemployment must continue to serve as the guide which must not be weakly improved and strengthened as the only effective means of struggle for existence of ever-increasing masses of unemployed.

FUNERAL IN A MINING TOWN

The story of how the coal barons and the police attempted to hide the murder of a worker's wife who died of starvation, and how they failed to disrupt a mass funeral for this victim of the capitalist class, is told in a letter written by a miner to the Daily Worker from New Kensington, Pa.

"We had a death of a woman comrade on Jan. 6," he writes. "She was a strong sympathizer of the revolutionary movement, and her husband, George Pompre, was a coal miner who belonged to the National Miners' Union.

"There were a few workers at her bedside when the last breath left her

body. Her request was for a mass funeral for herself because she died of starvation forced on the workers by the capitalist class.

"So we made preparations for a mass funeral. The police and the undertaker told us that she died of a contagious disease and that we would have to bury her within 36 hours.

"We mobilized a few of the workers and went through with a mass funeral, in which some 150 workers took part and heard H. F. Robinson, who was the main speaker at the cemetery. The funeral was ended with the singing of revolutionary songs.

'Every Factory Our Fortress'

Establish Intimate, Permanent Contacts With the Workers.

The Twelfth Plenum Resolutions of the Communist International emphasize that the main task to win the American workers for decisive class battles, is the development of struggles around their elementary needs. The recent Shop Conference at New York and Chicago should be utilized by every member of the Party and trade unions to improve the contents and methods of our work in the factories. We urge all comrades to send in articles on the basis of their own experiences, as well as questions on problems which confront them—which will be answered in this column.

Some Experiences in A Metal Shop

I WORK in a metal shop which, during the war, produced bullets for the air service.

This shop employs mostly women workers—55 per cent women—most of them Spanish. The wages in the shop average \$12 a week, but most get \$8, including some skilled workers.

STRENGTHENING OUR WORK

We tried to strengthen our work when we came there. First, at our unit meeting we took up the question of how to become personal friends with the workers. We started agitation inside the shop around the immediate grievances: low wages, speedup and the question of overtime. We visited some workers in their homes. We had one article in the Daily Worker during this period, and the article was passed up inside the shop; also, there was a distribution from the outside.

During the election campaign we had a distribution inside the plant of the platform of the Party, in English and Spanish. During the period of the Hunger March, a non-Party worker collected \$3 on a list in his department. Workers contributed as high as 50 and 75 cents for the Hunger March. The total collection for the March was \$10. As a result of that we gained 40 contacts on the Hunger March list.

NOW on the question of the shop nucleus and the guidance the Party gave us: First, the district did not call us in even once to discuss what we are doing in the shop. The section only for the last few weeks has given attention to our problems. But they paid attention only by sending a representative to the nucleus. But no work was carried on from the outside. The same is true of the union leadership. During the entire time the only leadership given to us by the union was four or five weeks ago, when a comrade came down and tried to help us out.

NO DEPARTMENT NUCLEI

We did not have department nuclei. We had a joint Y. C. L. and Party nucleus. We always met together. The comrades of the nucleus used to come to the union office almost daily. We did not bring forward the Party nor the Y. C. L. The League and Party members acted as union members. We did most of our work as union members, with the result that we recruited only one member into the Party during the three months, and that was on the basis of personal contacts. We picked one of the best leaders in that group and recruited him into the Party. In our Party units there is no discussion on political matters. We had only one discussion, and that was on the 15th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and some discussion on Party organization.

CONDUCT PARTIAL STRUGGLES—WIN DEMANDS

We conducted some partial struggles in the shop. First, in the department, as a result of certain chemicals used, there was a very bad odor in the department. The comrades immediately raised the question that they could not work under such conditions. They mobilized the workers in that department and we had decided to stop work. On the basis of that, all the workers stopped for 10 or 15 minutes, demanding that they stop the use of that chemical. An hour later they changed it and the workers went back to work. This was a result of a sharp struggle. Through this we recruited eight members into the union.

ANOTHER struggle was conducted on the question of overtime work. The workers said they would not work overtime unless they were paid time and a half. They were also forced to work on holidays and sometimes on Sundays. The comrades, together with the other workers, demanded that on holidays they get at least 50 cents lunch money. The boss refused to do anything and the workers quit an hour and half before the schedule, and the boss had to pay them for the hour and a half.

There was a girl in the shop who died as a result of an accident. We immediately issued a leaflet when the girl was injured. The boss didn't pay any attention to it. We put up a union lawyer and doctor on the job and they told us that we must have a private nurse for the girl. When we issued our second leaflet it was already too late—the worker had died. There was then a question of mobilizing the workers to come to the funeral. We asked them to come directly to the union headquarters. Very few workers responded. The first day no one came. During the whole period the Party members did not respond, with the exception of one or two. On that day it happened that a special leaflet was issued calling the workers to the funeral. Certain Y. C. L. members were assigned to distribute the leaflets. The comrades overstepped, and as a



NEWS ITEM: Tammany fires experienced Negro doctors in Harlem Hospital to make way for inexperienced political appointees, with great loss of life among Negro worker patients.

Students Join Revolutionary Struggle Against War

By GIL GREEN

THE National Student Congress

Against War held in Chicago on December 28 and 29 was an important step in the direction of uniting all students who sincerely wish to struggle against imperialist war. This congress with its 680 delegates elected by approximately 15,000 students from 30 colleges and universities in 30 states was truly of a united front character. The fact that these students representing various shades of political opinion united behind a revolutionary program against war is an eloquent expression of the growing radicalization of the students under the leadership of the working class.

The program adopted by the congress follows very closely the line and program of the Amsterdam Congress. It points out that war is a product of capitalism and thus the struggle against war becomes a struggle against capitalism. It recognizes the need for the major struggle being directed against American imperialism. The congress endorsed the Montevideo Anti-War Congress and elected a delegate to it. It also concretely expressed its solidarity with the Latin-American peoples by having at the congress a student delegation from Colombia, a country now participating in a war instigated by American imperialism. The congress rejected all proposals for passive resistance to war and declared that mass action alone is an effective weapon in the struggle against imperialist war. It unanimously endorsed National Youth Day (May 30) as a day of struggle against imperialist war.

DELEGATE ELECTED TO MONTEVIDEO CONGRESS

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Chicago Program Follows Line of Amsterdam Meet

Young Peoples Socialist League and the Socialist Party, in this they followed the example set for them by the leadership of the Second International in its attitude towards the Amsterdam World Congress. In order to detract the student masses from support of the Chicago congress, they hurriedly called their own conference in New York. The I. L. D. also warned all their college chapters against supporting the Chicago congress because of its "Communist character." The leadership of the Y. P. S. L. also tried to influence their followers against participation. Despite the position of the leaders, however, a number of Y. P. S. L. branches elected fraternal delegates, and many members of the I. L. D., Y. P. S. L. and Socialist Party supported the congress and were elected as delegates.

MISLEADERS FORCED TO SHIFT TACTICS

The tremendous mass response to the congress, plus the rank and file revolt inside the ranks of the socialist organizations, forced the leadership to make an eleven hour about-face. A number of socialist leaders (Swedenborg, Luxemburg) came as delegates to the congress and others (Most, Porter) were there to try to control the socialist delegates and to give the appearance of being in favor of unity. The National Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. L. also sent a somewhat belated wire of support to the congress. Those students who held any naive illusions as to the sincerity of these last minute changes of heart soon learned better.

The real reason for their participation became obvious. They were there to hinder in every way the adoption of a united program based on militant action. They were there to give objective aid to pacifism—the conception that peace is possible under capitalism. To crown their work, they were there to split the congress and demoralize the honest elements seeking unity in the struggle against war.

THEIR first fight in the congress

was against the adoption of the pledge of the Amsterdam Congress and against co-operation with its American committee. On this question they were in such a hopeless minority that they were forced to give up the fight.

TRIED TO DEFEND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

They next fought against the paragraph in the proposed program which rejected the League of Nations, Disarmament Conference and Kellogg Pact as instruments in fighting war. These so-called "Marxists" could not accept the conclusion of the paragraph that: "It is absurd to expect these powers (imperialists) to establish peace among themselves." When in the ensuing debate their position was exposed their final defense was: "Even if it cannot stop war, it was the League of Nations that gave Livorno the opportunity to present his proposals for complete disarmament."

AS opposed to the stand of the congress for support of the revolutionary struggles of the colonial peoples for national liberation from imperialism; they proposed the endorsement of the program of the Indian National Congress and Gandhi's theory of passive resistance.

When a delegate, member of the Young Communist League proposed an amendment to the program warning the students against a repetition of the betrayal of the Second International and other corrupted working class leaders in August 1914, the socialist leaders were furious. It was on this issue that they tried to muster their forces for a split.

The mass of student delegates, including the rank and file social-

ists, felt otherwise. To them the need for such a warning was obvious. Everyone knew of the position of the Second International towards the Amsterdam Congress, of the role of the Japanese and Colombian Socialist Parties today. The amendment was carried overwhelmingly.

PACIFISTS AGAINST DEFENSE OF SOVIET UNION

The pacifist delegation at first conducted a militant fight against the line of the congress that "the struggle against imperialist war is the struggle against capitalism." At the same time a struggle against a social order which makes war inevitable. They fought against the slogan for defense of the Soviet Union and against support of colonial peoples. However, before the end of the congress the majority were convinced of the correctness of these slogans and the rest decided to accept them so as to maintain unity.

IN analyzing the results of the congress it is necessary not alone to point out the achievements but also the shortcomings. First, it must be admitted that the Young Communist League prior to the congress conducted entirely insufficient activity in popularizing our program on war and in exposing concretely the socialist and pacifist leadership. The Communist students did not conduct a sharp enough struggle against certain tendencies to create a united front not with the rank and file students but with the leadership. This was expressed in Cornell and in a few other universities.

This opportunist conception of the united front had its reflections in the work of the congress itself. Too much time was spent towards "winning over" the few leaders present, although they themselves represented no one but themselves, as the bulk of the delegates were convinced. This was shown by the fact that Wilson, a member of the Socialist Party took the floor and pointed out his agreement with the line of the congress. This wrong attitude towards these socialist leaders was expressed later when Swedenborg and Luxemburg were proposed for the permanent committee as a sign of unity. Certainly, it should be clear to everyone now that these elements will have as their main aim the breaking of the unity now established!

The congress made an error also in rescinding from the main resolution, at the last moment, the paragraph for support of the American Committee formed on the basis of the Amsterdam Congress. It is true that a special resolution includes this point, but this act was nevertheless an expression of weakness—a sign of weakening before the demands of the socialist leaders.

The congress further made a mistake in formulation in its resolution calling for the recognition of the Soviet Union. This resolution states: "Whereas, recognition of the Soviet Union by the U. S. would immediately reduce the war danger." Such a formulation can lead to the pacifist conclusion that capitalist diplomatic relations reduce the war danger. If we agree with this, we open the door for the arguments made by some pacifists at the congress that the recent improvement of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union liquidates the possibility of an attack.

NOT ENOUGH NEGRO DELEGATES

It is necessary to also sharply point out that one of the greatest political shortcomings of the congress was the very small number of Negro delegates. This was due to the lack of work conducted at the Negro schools in the South and among the Negro students in schools of the North. It is necessary that this be immediately corrected in the further work of the Student's Committee.

IN conclusion it is necessary to emphasize that while the congress was a step forward, it only was a beginning in the task of mobilizing the students for struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. The program and decisions of the con-

THE BOLSHIEVICS ON TRIAL

By T. TCHERNOMORDIK

THE STORY SO FAR—In the previous two installments the author described the methods used by the czar's secret police (Okhrana) to trap Bolsheviks engaged in underground work. It related the methods of agents-provocateurs and the tactics of the revolutionists on trial. Now read on:

III
Frank testimony by a revolutionist was often the beginning of his political death. The Okhrana utilized this frank testimony to compromise him in the eyes of his organization or to invite him to become an agent of the Okhrana. "You maintain that you don't know so and so, and never met him," says the Okhrana agent, "but here your colleague 'N' denies the truth of your statement in this matter. Here, would you like to glance over his testimony?" and he gives him a statement alleged to have been written by "N." Returning to the prison cell, the prisoner denounces "N," and hastens to tell all the political prisoners: "N is betraying us, beware of him." And "N," through his lack of caution, having been caught in the net of the Okhrana, drifts away from the revolutionary movement and is branded as a traitor all his life. It also happened that the prisoner, forced to the wall by the evidence given by the weaker comrade in his "frank confession," is compelled to admit the correctness of the evidence, or give contradictory evidence, which of course got him more entangled. Often, with the best of intentions, a prisoner would take the whole blame upon himself and try to keep his comrades out of the business. But no good came of this, it was all glib to the Okhrana mill. The comrade did not succeed in saving anybody, but either got himself entangled in contradictions, which confirmed the evidence of traitors, or risked becoming a traitor himself, or at least of compromising himself in the eyes of the Party.

There was a case in Kharkov of a worker, named Volkov, who was very popular among the workers and who had been deported for the active part he took in the May Day demonstrations. He was brought back to Kharkov to give evidence on the work of the Kharkov Social-Democratic Party. He gave testimony, repeated and multiplied his sins. As a reward he was liberated from prison and his deportation was cancelled.

AND then one of the prisoners in this case decided that since Volkov had betrayed everything, there was no sense in refusing to give testimony, and his too gave evidence at his own risk, partly affirming and partly denying the evidence of Volkov for the purpose of deceiving the gendarmes, and of exculpating his comrades. The result was that he supplied the Okhrana with valuable material and himself nearly became an accomplice of Volkov and barely escaped being branded as a traitor. Only when this case was cleared up was he saved from shame and public disgrace.

But there were not a few cases when frank confessions led to a direct betrayal of the revolutionary cause. The Okhrana resorted to blackmail. "Although your testimony is frank and even if the court should find extenuating circumstances, it cannot give you a favorable verdict. Severe punishment awaits you. On the other hand when your comrades hear that you have frankly confessed and the court cannot conceal it you will be compromised in the eyes of the revolutionists and they will try to take revenge on you, perhaps kill you. Yes, you are in a bad fix. But there is a way out. Come and work with us. We don't demand much from you. You can remain in the organization, continue to carry on your work and keep us informed of the latest news. We are ready to keep your testimony secret, set you free, and thus save you from your dismal fate."

DECEIVED BY THE ENEMY

This reminds us of the proverb: "Give the devil a finger and he will take the whole hand." Many inexperienced young revolutionists were caught in the net of the cunning, hypocritical agent of the Okhrana, under such circumstances. They made the mistake of believing that the ferocious enemy was "human;" they were deceived by the suave manners of the agent and allowed themselves to be drawn into discussions. For a moment the flame of hatred and contempt for the enemy was extinguished. That sealed their fate. It was the first step in the moral collapse of the revolutionist.

Most often (even in the case of experienced revolutionists) evidence was given with the best of intentions. The revolutionist often gave testimony, not in order to try to clear himself, but as he thought, in the interest of the revolutionary organizations. Some revolutionists took the entire blame upon themselves so as to clear the more responsible leaders of the organization. But these tactics gave positive results only in those cases where they were employed by experienced revolutionists. Generally speaking the Okhrana knew very well who its most dangerous enemy was and it had sufficient means at its disposal to keep it held on him; it was not deceived by the evasions of the prisoner, but the prisoner's evidence was of immense value to the Okhrana, because it provided clues for completely unearthing the revolutionary organization, provided material for the prosecution and for the liquidation of the organization on "legal grounds."

For these reasons the Bolshevik Party, during the Tsarist regime, advised its members to refuse to give evidence of any kind during examination. In this the Party was not only guided by its own experience but also by that of preceding generations. It remembered the testimony of that outstanding revolutionary organizer and conspirator of the end of the 70's, a member of the "People's Will" Party, Alexander Mikhailov, who said: "I never agreed to give evidence prior to the trial; furthermore, I recommend that you refuse to make any statement under examination, no matter how clear the denunciation, or the reports of the Secret Service appear to be. This will save you from many mistakes."

It must be borne in mind that the refusal to give evidence carried with it heavy penalties, particularly for the Bolshevik revolutionist. Generally speaking, it was not easy to be an active Bolshevik under illegal or semi-illegal conditions, but it was doubly hard for the Bolshevik when he fell into the hands of his enemies. But they had to be prepared to take the consequences of these tactics.

TORTURE

As was said above, the Tsarist Okhrana strove to obtain evidence from the arrested revolutionist by every conceivable means. But they did not always employ "humane" tactics and "refined" manners. The Okhrana used all the methods of tactics during the first stages of the examination in the hope of luring the prisoners into its net. But long experience taught the Bolshevik to defeat these tactics. Fewer and fewer victims were caught on the hook of the Okhrana. Then the agents of the Okhrana showed their true colours. After the Revolution of 1905 there were very few "friendly discussions" with arrested Bolsheviks on the teaching of Marx, or the tactics of the Bolshevik and Menshevik Parties, and on general political questions.

(To Be Continued)

gress must reach every student. The decision of the congress for the establishment of united front anti-war committees in every college must be immediately carried into life as the organic expressions of the united front on the campus. Mass actions must be organized of the students against the R. O. T. C., against the wars in Manchuria and South America. A mass campaign must be organized for the sending of the delegate to the Montevideo Congress.

The National Committee must not in any way compromise the line of the Congress for winning the favor of the socialist leaders. Everyone must now be tested in the daily struggle against mili-

zation of the schools and against imperialist war. The students must also remember their program which states: "The student body cannot be an independent force in the struggle against war... it must, therefore, in the struggle against war, join with the working class, the class which bears the brunt of all wars..." They must co-operate with the American Committee against war and support every action of the working class.

The Young Communist League which was active from the very beginning in the organization of this congress will continue to co-operate in every way possible in the building of a broad united front student movement against imperialist war.